WHAT IS CLAIMED IS:

1. A toner kit comprising a non-magnetic black toner having at least carbon black, and at least three color toners;

said black toner having a weight-average particle diameter represented by D4b and a one-point method BET specific surface area represented by Sb, and the color toners, other than the black toner, each having a weight-average particle diameter represented by D4c and a one-point method BET specific surface area represented by Sc, where;

said black toner and color toners satisfy the following relations (1) and (2):

Relation (1): $0.60 \leq D4c/D4b \leq 0.96$,

Relation (2): $0.750 \leq Sc/Sb \leq 1.000$;

and each have an average circularity of from 0.950 to 1.000 and a circularity standard deviation of less than 0.040 as measured with a flow type particle image analyzer.

2. The toner kit according to claim 1, wherein, where the proportion of 5.04 μm or smaller particles that is calculated from number-based particle size distribution of said black toner is represented by $Ub_{5.04}$ (% by number), the proportion of 5.04 μm or smaller particles that is calculated from number-based particle size distribution of each of said color toners is

represented by $Uc_{5.04}$ (% by number), the proportion of 12.7 μm or larger particles that is calculated from weight-based particle size distribution of said black toner is represented by $Ub_{12.7}$ (% by weight), and the proportion of 12.7 μm or larger particles that is calculated from weight-based particle size distribution of each of said color toners is represented by $Uc_{12.7}$ (% by weight), the toners satisfy the following relations (3), (4) and (5):

Relation (3): $1.2 \leq Uc_{5.04}/Ub_{5.04} \leq 6.0$,

Relation (4): $Ub_{12.7} \leq 2.0$,

Relation (5): $Uc_{12.7} \leq 1.0$.

3. The toner kit according to claim 1, wherein said black toner has a weight-average particle diameter D4b of from 3.2 μm to 10 μm, and said color toners each have a weight-average particle diameter D4c of from 3.0 μm to 9.6 μm.

4. The toner kit according to claim 1, wherein said black toner and color toners each contain at least inorganic fine particles.

5. The toner kit according to claim 4, wherein said inorganic fine particles comprises fine silica particles.

6. The toner kit according to claim 5, wherein said fine silica particles are subjected to at least oil treatment.

7. The toner kit according to claim 1, wherein said black toner and color toners each contain at least two kinds of inorganic fine particles having different BET specific surface areas.

8. The toner kit according to claim 4, wherein the proportion of the inorganic fine particles contained in said black toner is larger than the proportion of the inorganic fine particles contained in said color toners.

9. The toner kit according to claim 1, wherein said color toners comprise a yellow toner, a magenta toner and a cyan toner, and all of these satisfy the relations (1) and (2).

10. A color image-forming method comprising:

a charging step of electrostatically charging an electrostatic-latent-image-bearing member for holding thereon an electrostatic latent image;

an electrostatic latent image formation step of forming the electrostatic latent image on the electrostatic-latent-image-bearing member thus charged;

a developing step of developing the electrostatic

latent image by the use of a toner a developing means has, to form a toner image;

a transfer step of transferring the toner image held on the electrostatic-latent-image-bearing member, to a transfer material via, or not via, an intermediate transfer member; and

a fixing step of fixing by a fixing means the toner image held on the transfer material;

i) a non-magnetic black toner having at least carbon black and ii) at least three color toners each being used as the toner;

said black toner having a weight-average particle diameter represented by D4b and a one-point method BET specific surface area represented by Sb, and said color toners, other than the black toner, each having a weight-average particle diameter represented by D4c and a one-point method BET specific surface area represented by Sc, where;

said black toner and color toners satisfy the following relations (1) and (2):

Relation (1): $0.60 \leq D4c/D4b \leq 0.96$,

Relation (2): $0.750 \leq Sc/Sb \leq 1.000$;

and each have an average circularity of from 0.950 to 1.000 and a circularity standard deviation of less than 0.040 as measured with a flow type particle image analyzer.

11. The color image-forming method according to claim 10, wherein, where the proportion of 5.04 μm or smaller particles that is calculated from number-based particle size distribution of said black toner is represented by $Ub_{5.04}$ (% by number), the proportion of 5.04 μm or smaller particles that is calculated from number-based particle size distribution of each of said color toners is represented by $Uc_{5.04}$ (% by number), the proportion of 12.7 μm or larger particles that is calculated from weight-based particle size distribution of said black toner is represented by $Ub_{12.7}$ (% by weight), and the proportion of 12.7 μm or larger particles that is calculated from weight-based particle size distribution of each of said color toners is represented by $Uc_{12.7}$ (% by weight), the toners satisfy the following relations (3), (4) and (5):

Relation (3): $1.2 \leq Uc_{5.04}/Ub_{5.04} \leq 6.0$,

Relation (4): $Ub_{12.7} \leq 2.0$,

Relation (5): $Uc_{12.7} \leq 1.0$.

12. The color image-forming method according to claim 10, wherein said black toner and color toners each contain at least inorganic fine particles.

13. The color image-forming method according to claim 12, wherein said inorganic fine particles comprises fine silica particles.

14. The color image-forming method according to claim 13, wherein said fine silica particles are subjected to at least oil treatment.

15. The color image-forming method according to claim 10, wherein said black toner and color toners each contain at least two kinds of inorganic fine particles having different BET specific surface areas.

16. The color image-forming method according to claim 12, wherein the proportion of the inorganic fine particles contained in said black toner is larger than the proportion of the inorganic fine particles contained in said color toners.

17. The color image-forming method according to claim 10, wherein said color toners comprise a yellow toner, a magenta toner and a cyan toner, and all of these satisfy the relations (1) and (2).

18. The color image-forming method according to claim 10, which is a color image-forming method comprising:

forming a black toner image by means of a black-image-forming unit having at least an electrostatic-latent-image-bearing member, a charging means, a developing means and a toner-holding means; and

forming color toner images by means of color-image-forming units each having at least an electrostatic-latent-image-bearing member, a charging means, a developing means and a toner-holding means;

said black-image-forming unit and color-image-forming units being disposed in a tandem form.

19. The color image-forming method according to claim 10, wherein said color-image-forming units comprise a yellow-image-forming unit, a magenta-image-forming unit and a cyan-image-forming unit;

said yellow-image-forming unit having at least the electrostatic-latent-image-bearing member, the charging means, the developing means and the toner-holding means to form a yellow toner image;

said magenta-image-forming unit having at least the electrostatic-latent-image-bearing member, the charging means, the developing means and the toner-holding means to form a magenta toner image; and

said cyan-image-forming unit having at least the electrostatic-latent-image-bearing member, the charging means, the developing means and the toner-holding means to form a cyan toner image;

said black-image-forming unit, yellow-image-forming unit, magenta-image-forming unit and cyan-image-forming

unit being disposed in the tandem form.

20. The color image-forming method according to claim 10, wherein said developing step serves also as the collection of a transfer residual toner.

21. The color image-forming method according to claim 10, wherein said developing step is of a two-component developing system which performs development making use of a two-component developer containing a non-magnetic toner and a magnetic carrier.

22. The color image-forming method according to claim 10, wherein said developing step is of a two-component developing system which performs development making use of a two-component developer containing a non-magnetic toner and a magnetic carrier, where;

as the developing system an auto-refresh developing system is used in which images are formed successively collecting the magnetic carrier and replenishing a replenishing developer containing a non-magnetic toner and a magnetic carrier.